Sunday Sermon

A Scholarly Discourse By Dr. W. S. Lewis.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—President W. S. Lewis, D. D., of Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., is the vacation preacher in the Hanson Place M. E. Church. At his services there Sunday morning and had a good audience. He is an excellent preacher. His subject was "The Fear of the Lord." The text was from Psalms xxx.:14: "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show them His covenants." Dr. Lewis said:

Words, like men, are affected by the atmosphere in which they live. A word spoken 2000 years ago, but to another people, and in another climate, may fail to reproduce the vitality and best meaning to those born in another age and under other skies. Many years have flown since this word was spoken, and at least one of those in the text needs a word of explanation —fear. The good Book says: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," but in another part of it in the New Testament to the fact that perfect love casteth out fear. Thanks be to the cross, the broken tomb, the descent of fire which spoke on eleven tongues, for a changed atmosphere in which our text may read: "The secret of the Lord is with them that love Him."

The problem of knowledge is not that, but how, it is. A few small philosophers have doubted the fact that they know, but that is carrying doubt to the point of insanity. We know, and we know we know; the how that we know is the problem. That an idea may be passed from one mind to another, may even by crystallized into a creed and remain pent up there from century to century, to break forth into the mind to be reflected on, and on, through the ages. How this is, is more than we know. How that the mind may get a voice from the rocks so that the mountains shall speak and make themselves understood, and from the sky and from the sea. We know they speak, but how? That is the question. Do you think that God, who has expressed His love in flower, in brook, in sky, should have exhausted all His resources to make Himself known as He speaks from nature? God speaks to the heart, the inner world in His realm. This is His throne, and He leaves His secrets there to become the seed of thought, of inspiration and of action. The great problem of hearing His word and then to translate it through the tongue, the finger tips and footprints, so that it shall become the sign of a word to other folks, is the problem of the hour.

To whom will God speak? We raise this question to answer it by asking you to whom do you commit the secrets of your heart? Do you tell those who revile you, who have no faith in you, who speak ill of you? Do you tell these the secrets of your heart? It's a great thing to be a friend, to know how to awaken the spirit of friendship in others. To whom do you commit your secrets? The first quality of friendship is the capacity for faith. You cannot trust those in whom you do not believe. You cannot inspire in them the first note of friendship. The captious critic has no friends. The teacher who asks his pupil the hardest questions and criticises him because he fails to answer; the preacher who begins his sermon and ends it with a spirit of criticism, will not awaken in the heart the response, the best inspirations. We must begin by saying: "I believe in you." We must have the capacity for seeing the best and the truest in people. We are commanded in the good Book that we should love one another, and I trust we do, but I am thankful that that does not include that command that we must like everybody, for there are some folks whom it is hard to like, and of those are the thin voiced, pinched-faced, hollow-eyed critic. The first quality then, in the fear of inspiring people with the idea that we believe in them, and if we have faith in us, for faith in the heart begets faith in one another.

It is not with God. If we would know Him and commune with Him we must be even of committing to us His secrets, we would know Him as a friend. It is the man believeth unto righteousness —that righteousness is the first place, both his work and his judgment are undermined and are unreliable. If he lets the opportunity pass to become the canal determining factor in his decisions, he is building character on about as stable a foundation as that into which Israel built the golden calf and did them not. In the book of Exodus we are told that a better reason for or against any given course of action than a money making reason. Those who will not believe this soon come to be dominated by their fellows as branded by the dollar mark. And such a man is the sign of a slavery which robs life of all its real richness.

Make a Friend of Christ.

As we must spend time in cultivating our earthly friendships if we are to have their blessings, so we must spend time in cultivating the companionship of Christ.

Be Kind.

God has put in our power the happiness of those about us, and it is lovingly to be secured by our being kind.—Henry Drummond.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The elevator men in New York are forming a union.

The strike in the Russian naphtha industry is spreading.

San Francisco, Cal., is to have a building trades council.

The cutlery forces of Southbridge, Mass., formed a union recently.

Garment workers, the majority Italians, are on strike at Utica, N. Y.

The Quarry Workers' Journal reports trade as good with a scarcity of help.

The matter with Kansas this year is scarcity of labor in the harvest fields.

It is said that Manitoba will require 50,000 men to harvest its crop this season.

Employment in the British engineering trades generally continues to improve, and is much better than a year ago.

No less than $246 artisans and laborers were employed on New Zealand co-operative works—railways and road making.

Allen tailors in thousands have gone on strike against the sweating they are being subjected to in London, England.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 2.

Subject: Bartimaeus and Zacchaeus, Luke xviii. 35, to Luke xix. 10 —Golden Text, Luke xix., 10— Memory Verses, 42, 43.

I. Bartimaeus cries aloud for mercy (vs. 35-39). 35. "Was come nigh." When Jesus and His disciples were entering Jericho they met the blind men and Bartimaeus was healed. Mark says it was when they were leaving the city. "Certain blind man." Matthew says there were two.

36. "The multitude." In addition to the crowds that frequently followed Jesus, there were many people on their way to attend the Passover at Jerusalem. 37. "Jesus of Nazareth." So called because Nazareth was His home until He began His active ministry.

38. "He cried." He had evidently heard of the fame of Jesus, and how He could heal the blind. It is the chance of a lifetime; there is no time to lose; in a moment He will have passed. "Son of David." With the Jews this expression was applied to the Messiah. "Have mercy on me." The case of this blind man illustrates well the condition of a sinner, and his efforts in coming to God.

39. "Rebuked him." Whenever a soul begins to cry after Jesus for light and salvation the world and the devil join together to drown its cries and force it to be quiet. "He cried the more." He was in earnest, and opposition only caused it to increase.

II. Jesus restores Bartimaeus' sight (vs. 40-43).

40. "Jesus stood." The cry for mercy will always cause the Saviour to stop. He takes not another step this is the first thing to be attended to. "To be brought." He could have healed his eyes at a distance, but this is an important case and He desires to show His power before this whole company. "When he has come." Mark tells us that in the haste to reach Christ he cast away his garment. 41. "What will thee?" Christ knew what he desired, but He must know it from him: the divine plan is to ask if we would receive. "Lord." The Revised Version in Mark renders this Rabboni—my Master. This was the highest title of reverence.

42. "Thy faith hath saved thee." His faith was the unfailing channel by which the blessings of God were brought to him. It was not his earnestness, or his prayers, but his faith in Christ that was commanded, and by it earnestness and prayers are also important. 42. "And immediately." It was not necessary to wait a long time for a gradual healing, but instantly he saw. "Followed Him." As a disciple.

III. Zacchaeus overcomes difficulties (vs. 1-4).

1. "Passed through." "Was passing through."—R. V. Zacchaeus evidently lived in the city. Tidings of the approach of Christ and His apostles must have preceded Him. 2. "Zacchaeus." He was a Jew by birth (v. 9), but because he had engaged in a business so infamous in the eyes of the Jews he was considered as a heathen and a sinner (v. 7). "Chief among the publicans." At Jericho was located one of the principal customs houses. The trade in balsam was extensive and Zacchaeus was evidently a superintendent of the various agencies who had the oversight of the revenue derived from the balsam trade as a publican he was a religious outcast. 3. "Rich." And because rich one who had not always come honestly by his money.

2. "Sought to see Jesus." At this time Zacchaeus must have had tidings of all, for he was not content to feed with his riches and his dishonesty, without a desire to be enlightened. And could not see over the heads of the multitude. 4. "Ran before." Laying aside his dignity as chief publican.

IV. Jesus abides with Zacchaeus (vs. 5-7). 5. "Jesus—saw him." The truly divine part was that Jesus fathomed his heart and understood his longing. "Zacchaeus." Jesus called him by name, although He had probably never met him in the flesh before. "Come down." Those words of Christ calls must come down, must humble themselves. "Must abide." Christ invited Himself, not doubting a welcome. How long He remained we do not know. 6. "He made haste," etc. He had not expected to have the honor of being selected, much less to entertain the Royal Guest.

7. "When they saw it." The crowd of Jews murmured. It required courage to meet the prejudices of the nation, but Jesus had had courage to do the right. "To be a guest." Thus recognizing Zacchaeus as an equal, socially.

V. Salvation comes to Zacchaeus (vs. 8-10).

8. "The half of my goods," etc. Some consider this to mean that he had already done this, but it is far more probable that he now determines to use his property for God and humanity. "If—by false accusation." The "if" does not imply doubt; he had taken money wrongfully. "Fourfold." This restitution the Roman laws required the tax gatherers to make when it was proved they had defrauded the people. 9. "Salvation come." Zacchaeus was saved — delivered from his past sins and made "a new creature." 10. "Is come to seek." Jesus and Zacchaeus was so desirous of seeking the Saviour, Jesus was more desirous to see and save him.

Horse and Dog Meat in Germany.

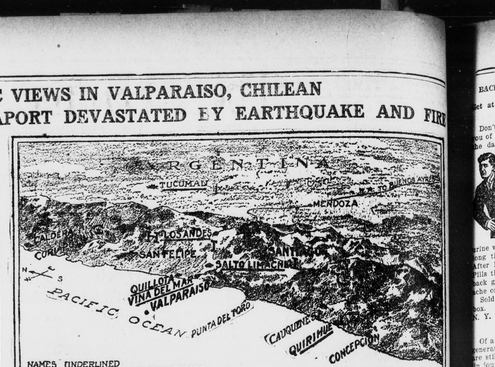
Germany Government statistics show that 42,421 horses and 2151 dogs were slaughtered for food under Government inspection during the first three months of 1906. This was an increase of 7222 horses and 566 dogs over the number slaughtered during the same time in 1905 and this only accounts for the dogs and horses killed under Government inspection. It is estimated that among the poorer classes, forced to resort to dog and horse meat by the scarcity of American and other foreign meats from the country, the consumption of this sort of meat was much larger than official records show.—National Provisioner.

GOTHAM IDEA.

"I see," said the New York publisher, "that a Chicago paper is going to send an airship expedition to find the north pole. Why didn't you think of that?"

"I've thought of something better," replied the editor. "I'm preparing to send a relief expedition and scoop all the news."—Columbus Dispatch.

CHARACTERISTIC VIEWS IN VALPARAISO, CHILEAN SEAPORT DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VALPARAISO.

CALLE BLANCO, IN VALPARAISO.

Sotomayor Square on Water Front.

GENERAL VIEW OF COMMERCIAL SECTION OF VALPARAISO LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY—SHOWING DESTRUCTION IDENTICAL PORTION SHOWN ON HILL AT THE RIGHT.

Valparaiso, capital of the province of Valparaiso, is the principal city on the South American west coast. It is Chile's fortified seaport and has a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, having grown from six thousand in 1826. It is one of the most progressive cities of South America.

It is connected by rail with Santiago, the capital, sixty-eight miles distant.

Paralleling the Chilean coast of twenty-three hundred miles is the same mountain chain which lies at the back of the State of California, and through which the earth's tremors ran which so completely transformed San Francisco.

There are two sections of Valparaiso, one devoted to commercial activity and the other to domestic life, that part of the city fronting the water, on which immense warehouses and spacious docks and quays are built, having been in the early days of Valparaiso the centre of its trade. Valparaiso began to grow through a gate into a pasture, down over a hill, through another gate into the green plot of meadow, and there was a little lonely house. The chaise was a mule path, the way was broken—poverty everywhere, save only in the house of the woman. Every joint and bone was stiff with incurable disease. Her body was bent, and she had crawled busily on for the little ones taht gathered about her feet. I was grieved. I would bring her a word of consolation, but it was not for me to speak. In the silences and sorrow of poverty God had talked to her, and her face was bright with joy, and her eye was bright with His glory. Her face was one of the most beautiful I ever beheld. She lived in the heart of the beautiful. And once I saw a rich man whose money came easy, and one day he heard the voice of God, and like a brook from the mountain he poured forth his dollars to sweeten and bless society, as the brook makes beautiful the meadow through which it runs on its way to the ocean. He had learned the way of God in this life, and in the next I would say whether the gift be poverty or riches, sickness or health, prosperity or adversity, cloud or shine—they are but the acts of God, and out of these acts He allows us to weave the story of His love, and to learn the beautiful lesson of His ways to the children of men.

Could I tell it all in one word, it is this: Can you remember the days when the sunshine of the soul was between the North and the South was beginning to drift toward the ocean? Can you remember the last days of the war? One incident lingers in my memory. It was up in the Adirondacks somewhere. A boy had come from the home early in the sixties—gone to the war. Day after day a letter had prayed with such importunity, prayed with such faith, that the boy might come home —but the winter of '65, in March, the snow had fallen so deep that it

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

et at the Cause—Cure the Kidneys.

Don't neglect backache. It warns of trouble in the kidneys. Avert the danger by curing the kidneys

with Doan's Kidney Pills. E. A. Haywood, a well known resident of Lufkin, Tex., says: "I was troubled with my back working in a sawmill, was laid up in bed and from that time had pain in my back whenever I stooped or lifted. The

urine was badly disordered and for a long time I had attacks of gravel. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills the gravel passed out, and my back got well. I haven't had backache or bladder trouble since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bull In Journalism.

Of a well-known reporter of a past generation many curiosities of style are still repeated with zest by Dublin journalists. It was his man who explained, describing a case of drowning: "Just as the unfortunate man was washed ashore by a receding wave." Of a fugitive from justice he wrote: "The burglar was surrounded on all sides by the police, who were impatiently waiting." Suddenly made his way down a cul-de-sac and disappeared, leaving them to fight it out." The most popular story of this impressionist writer, however, is Mr. Gladstone. On the Grand Old Man's one and only visit to Dublin he was followed by the eccentric press man. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, would pause to drop a casual answer to the interviewer. The latter, in a high state of delight, said to his colleagues: "Did you hear, gentlemen, Mr. Gladstone. But it is all on my shirt cuff."—Tit-Bits.

The Highest Clouds.

During the past year a committee appointed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been engaged in measuring the height of clouds with the aid of photography. Simultaneous pictures of a cloud are made by two cameras placed 600 feet apart and connected by telegraph wires. From the amount of displacement of the cloud caused by viewing it alternately from each end of the 600-feet base line, its height and distance is calculated. Some of the "mackerel-sky" clouds photographed at the observatory at Blue Hill were the loftiest clouds whose individuality in changing form could be followed. The eye known as cirrus, or "curl cloud," the height being a little more than 7 miles.

Origin Of Poodle.

Why is a poodle so called? Someone says the German name is answer would recall the old lady fire effect a cure. Trouble was experienced with moisture on the floor, "; addition to which, the stable below required to have it suspended ceiling in order to avoid trouble from drip of condensation. Recent dust getting into the hay also gave rise to trouble. — Engineering News.

New Variety of Alfalfa.

Several new varieties of alfalfa, brought from Arabia and the steppes of Siberia and Russian Turkestan, where they have become inured to drought and alkali, have been introduced in the belief that they can be profitably crown in some of those regions of the United States where good fodder is impossible to grow. Alfalfa is probably our most popular forage crop. California obtained it from Chile in the '50s, and Chile probably had obtained it from Asia Minor or Arabia.

Keep the Grounds Clean.

There is entirely too much of the so-called "hind sight" and far too little foresight in our warfare against the bugs. When in midsummer we suddenly find a crop being destroyed by hundreds of hungry caterpillars or beetles, we wonder where they all came from and proceed to wonder that them when they have already partially ruined the crop. One of the worst contributing causes is the neglect to clear out the remains of the gathered crops leaving the stumps, stalks or vines lying in the garden where they grew, or in piles, unsightly indifferent to the fact that our insect enemies are thriving and increasing upon them.

There are many simple methods of effectually checking the increase of these insects and thus obviating the necessity for expensive remedial measures. In warfare against insects as against disease, we need more hygiene and less remedial treatment.

Use Nature's Pumps.

Watering an orchard is a much larger operation than the average horticulturist cares to undertake, unless one has a system of piping attached to an adequate water source. And yet we may water the trees, either old or young, at less expense by the means of countless little invisible pumps that we may put in operation with the plow and the harrow.

There is always moisture in the earth, and at the surface it is usually full of water, and this water has a tendency to rise to the surface at all time and to dampen things at the top. In dry weather the surface soil and the surface becomes baked and hard, the rising process is greatly retarded, if not entirely suspended, and then it is that vegetation and trees suffer—the many little pumps are rendered useless. In fact, there is nothing to climb and nothing to invite the ascension of the water from below, up near the surface.

But if we are timely and apply the plow, and thus gather the soil which we can, and will then occasionally pass the harrow through it, we may keep all the air and water cells open in the top soil, and the moisture will then come up again.—Indianapolis News.

Hogs Fattened at Home.

The last excuse for depending upon Packingtown for hogs and hog meat, even if it be free from cholera germs, has been taken away. Intelligent farmers in Texas and that cottonseed meal is excellent for hogs. Instead of poisoning, it fattens them. Hogs have been made to weigh at market through the use of cottonseed meat when corn and the meal is coming into general use as a recognized part of the hog ration in that State. What is good for hogs in Texas must be good for hogs in Alabama.

The excuse for neglecting to produce a sufficiency of meat at home has been the alleged want of corn meal. This pretense is brushed aside when every farmer grows an abundance of excellent hog food in the cowpea patch. Let no one ever hereafter in this State that he cannot afford to raise his own meat. He will assuredly be accounted shiftless and unenterprising if he does not, when the food needed by the hogs is ever at hand. The Texas experiments are surprising and satisfactory, and all who can command a supply of cottonseed meal should fatten their own hogs both for home use and for sale in the home markets. Possibly the corn-fed hogs may be given out altogether.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Pure Water on the Farm.

It is of utmost importance that the water supply for the farm should be pure, though it seems there are many who do not regard sanitary conditions of the water supply with any great concern. Any several kinds of medicine the doctor would advise to dress the potatoes, then meat, and so on, to the end of the carving, gravy, the feeling would start up, and I myself everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, I soon stopped, and the bloating feeling which was a distressing disappeared entirely.

My mother was very much bothered with diarrhoea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts a few days, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and builder. I can now sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, and so you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason."

The Farm

Hay Loft Floors.

Cement floors for hay lofts have been found very unsatisfactory on a large Prussian stud farm. Trouble was experienced with moisture on the floor, "; addition to which, the stable below required to have a suspended ceiling in order to avoid trouble from drip of condensation. Recent dust getting into the hay also gave rise to trouble. — Engineering News.

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Oil For County Roads.

Fulton County is making an enviable reputation through the whole country for the summer and extent of its excellent roads. It has joined the Good Roads movement with enthusiasm and success. Of course the cost of building these roads has been great and the expense of maintenance for those already built is considerable. After a careful and thorough investigation of the subject, the Journal wishes to suggest to the county authorities the plan of using the crude oil process, to save the cost of sprinkling with water, to lay the dust more effectually than it can otherwise be done, and to save in great part the heavy expense of maintenance, due to wearing and washing. The automobiles now bowl along in every direction with a good degree of speed and the dust rises before them and trails behind them in the discomfort of the following vehicles, be they automobiles or carriages and to the annoyance of pedestrians. This dust is then washed off by the next heavy rain and the road has to be repaired to go through with the same process again.

The first experiment of oiling the roads was tried in California in 1899, with the view of laying the dust only, the contract being taken by the "Dustless Roads Company." Since then roads of southern California have been regularly treated with a sprinkling of oil for improvement and maintenance, with the additional advantage, of course, of rendering these roads beautifully dustless. The use of oil on macadam roads has been especially satisfactory, and the process is cheaper than on ordinary roads. In fact, from the testimony of experience it would seem that the use of oil makes a macadam road the ideal highway for both summer and winter.

The process is much cheaper than would appear at first glance. Crude oil can be delivered in Atlanta at a cost of about 4¾ cents a gallon. The cost of the oil sprinklers is trifling. A good job would require the use of some 2099 gallons of oil to the mile, per, with a layer of sand to absorb it and make a hard, compact top dressing, of indefinitely lasting qualities, would take 2,000 gallons to the mile. It costs the property owners, on the extension of Peachtree street, beyond Fourteenth, a thousand dollars a season to sprinkle two miles of that road every summer, besides the cost to the county of maintenance. At the largest estimate it would cost only $650 worth of oil to sprinkle the whole distance of four miles from Fourteenth street to Atlanta Heights, and this would make an infinitely better road and with no other cost of maintenance for a year.

It is well worth the experiment on a short stretch of this road or some other in the county, and we offer the suggestion to the county commissioners. We feel sure that a fair trial of the system would lead to its extension to the Fulton County roads generally, to their great improvement, to a corresponding saving in the cost of maintenance and to the increased comfort of all who use these highways.

After the first application of oil, the first year, and less each year required with each succeeding year, and almost no other outlay is necessary it be free from pebbles in addition. The macadam road thus treated becomes finally as smooth as asphalt and its freedom from dust and the hardness of the surface has caused such a comparison to be a mistaken for the genuine asphalt itself.

It would seem to be clearly established that the next step forward for the improvement of our roads is a good deep ditching system in Fulton County should be the oilling process.—Atlanta Journal.

Road Building a Science.

Everyone should be an advocate of good roads. The farmer who has his produce to market could haul larger loads and would also be able to do much of his teaming and running to town when the ground is too wet for general farming than now by losing a good day in the field. With good roads, riding for pleasure would be a delight rather than a source of discomfort.

There is a feeling among some that good roads are for the owners of automobiles and other "land yachts," but this is a grave mistake as ninety per cent. of the travel on our public highways is in line of business. Then, too, the success of the rural mail delivery depends largely upon the condition of the roads and routes are laid out along the best highways, with the same idea that prevails in cities where the mail carriers do not have to deliver mail on streets having no sidewalks. Then, too, land values are increased by improving the highways for who wishes to live in a community where there is not enterprise enough to secure good roads? So long as the tax is worked (?) out by the road overseer, living will our roads be poor. Road building is a science.—National Fruit Grower.

First Aid.

A ludicrous incident occurred in a London church last Sunday. A young lady accidentally let her handkerchief fall. By repeatedly stooping to reach it furtively she attracted the attention of the gentleman in the pew behind, who thought she was about to faint. With the best of motives he took her gently under the arms and raised her up, greatly to her surprise. As she tried to release herself another gentleman went to her assistance, and before the lady knew what was the matter they were moving her out into the aisle and into the vestibule. The finale can be better imagined than described.—London Evening Standard.

GOOD ROADS

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

Some of the Things Done Daily in the Metropolis.

Orders Caps For Police.

Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner, issued an order that when approaching winter retires the summer helmets, caps shall be substituted. A policeman in a cap will be a novel sight for New Yorkers. At present caps are to a certain extent insignia of rank, being worn by sergeants, captains and inspectors. The traffic squad and mounted police, the bicycle squad and the motor cycle squads wear caps, but they are of a distinct design, and are not to be confused with those of the officers.

Head Crushed In Elevator.

Miss Sarah A. Fletcher, a public stenographer, was instantly killed in the Townsend Building in an elevator. Miss Fletcher tried to leave the car before the floor had been reached, and the elevator boy placed his arm across the door to prevent her egress. The woman pressed against his arm and he involuntarily pulled the lever. The car shot up and Miss Fletcher's head was crushed against the top of the doorway and the floor of the car.

Tried To Burn Babies.

The most cruel attempt at revenge in the entangled relations of insanity probably ever dealt with by the Police Department was brought to public notice here. It was learned that twice in four days efforts have been made to burn infants in their carriages on the block known as "Baby Carriage Row" here, every day, 250 helpless infants are seen. Because of the work of the maniac mothers will not take their smaller children out of their sight.

Died In Undertaking Shop.

Walking into the rear room of an undertaker's shop where bodies are prepared for burial, Henry Gould, a ticket speculator, who was known as "Handsome Harry" before his dismissal from the police force, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. Krekel was one of the best known ticket speculators in the city and was conspicuous on Broadway, where he conducted a handbook on the races.

Child Hit By Car Unhurt.

Five-year-old Grace Kauffman, while crossing Madison Avenue, was knocked down by a swiftly moving northbound car. She fell under the front of the car and was dragged along for several feet. The end of the car had to be lifted up to get her out, and everybody in the crowd thought she must have been killed, but she made no noise. The door was, however, only slightly bruised.

"Pat" Crowe Arrested.

"Pat" Crowe, of Omaha, who became notorious through his connection with the Cudahy kidnaping case, and who recently came to this city, was arrested Tuesday and was charged with being a suspicious person. The police were unable to find a record of a case against him in which he was wanted, however, and after talking at headquarters about an hour he was released.

Many Illegal Divorces.

In compiling the statistics of the divorces granted in the county of York, William N. Jarvis, of the Washington Centennial, found that in many cases the judgments have not been entered upon the records and duly filed. The result is that no decision has been placed on record and the parties have not been legally divorced. If made public, this would make hundreds of many couples married in good faith.

Accused Motorman Gone.

Notwithstanding its promise that it would have Motorman De Moss in custody on hand when Coroner Brewer opened the inquest into the death of Fannie Rodinsky, the B. R. T. officials failed to produce the man. They said that they had searched everywhere for him but could find him. This statement angered the Coroner, who declared he was now no longer rely on the pledge of the Railroad Company, but would arrest De Moss.

Sculptor Weds At 76.

J. Q. A. Ward, the veteran sculptor, married his landlady on May 19, and succeeded in keeping the wedding a secret until Thursday. He is 76 years old, and this is his third marriage. The new Mrs. Ward was Mrs. Rose M. M. Ostrander Smith.

The sculptor is well known because of his statue of Washington in Wall Street

Woman Smashes Tramp.

As Miss H. Belden and Mrs. B. Rogers of Newark were cycling through woods, a tramp jumped into the road and grabbed the handlebars of Miss Sheldon's machine. Mrs. Rogers ran her wheel into the couple, knocking them both down. The man then seized Mrs. Rogers, whom he attempted to drag off the road. Miss Sheldon picked up a large stone, and struck him in the face with it. The man, with his face bleeding, disappeared in the woods.

Killed By Locomotive.

Syracuse, N. Y., (Special).—A peculiar accident occurred here, resulting in the death of George Carberry, 30 years old, while asleep in bed. A shifting engine on the West Shore siding went over a tie somewhat out of line, and struck the telegraph pole and flag shanty and crashed into the Carberry house. The second story fell in on the first, pinning carberry in his bed. Three of the family on the second floor escaped serious injury.

Hotel Insurance Loss.

San Francisco, (Special).—The insurance loss on the Palace hotel has been adjusted — $1,362,610. This is more than the insurance companies will have to pay, for the total insurance of the building was only $1,265,000. It being a total loss, therefore a liability of a trifle over a million and a quarter will be distributed among 98 companies involved in the loss. This is said to have been the largest loss upon a single risk ever adjusted in this country.

Errors About the White House.

To the Editor:

I noticed somewhere recently—I would not say positively that it was in your columns—an article on the White House which contained several mis-statements.

In the first place it was stated the White House was first occupied in 1809, and that its first occupant was President Madison. The fact is, its first occupant was President Adams, who took up his residence there in 1800.

The original mansion was begun in 1792. In 1814 it was burned by the British and rebuilt in 1818.

Another of the errors in the article referred to was the statement that ready-prepared paint is used on the White House to make it beautifully white.

I noticed this especially because I have used considerable paint myself, and wondered that "canned" paint should be used on such an important building. Many painters know that pure white lead and linseed oil make the best paint.

It so happened also that I knew white lead and linseed oil — not "canned paint" — were used on the White House, because I had just read a book published a few years ago by one of the foremost painters admitted that for the White House nothing but "the best and purest" would be used, and he also said that their pure white lead had been selected.

Above all people those who attempt to write on historical subjects should get correct data, and not only a date or a statement about wood, or brick, or paint, or other building material. Yours for truth, L.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I take pleasure in congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly that I advised to be thoroughly examined by a physician and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation.

Soon after I read one of your advertisements in the newspaper, and I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. After taking five bottles as directed I am entirely gone. I have been examined by a physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more, and I am entirely regular.—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa.

TUMORS CONQUERED

SERIOUS OPERATIONS AVOIDED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the Case of Mrs. Fannie D. Fox.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so sly that frequently its presence is not suspected until it is far advanced.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of dangerous growths manifest by profuse monthly periods, accompanied by intense pain, from the abdomen through the groins and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and begin its use.

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WILD WITH ITCHING HUMOR.

Eruption Broke Out in Spots All Over Body—Cured at Expense of Only $1.35—Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"The Cuticura Remedies cured me of my skin disease, and I am very thankful to you for advising me to use them. The sores which broke out in spots all over my body, and caused such terrible itching, which nearly drove me wild at times, I got entirely cured upon the use of one cake, and when I saw in a paper your advising me to try the Cuticura book and I studied my case in it. I then went to the drug store and bought one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and one vial of Cuticura Pills. From the first application I obtained relief, and in the first set and two extra cakes of Cuticura Soap, and was entirely cured. I had suffered for two years, and I again thank Cuticura, they have made a man of Johnson, Maple Grove Farm, R. F. D. 2, Walnut, Kan., June 4, 1907."

His Real Care.

"Doctor, isn't it a good deal of trouble to get up a sermon in such hot weather as this?" asked the caller.

"No, young man; the only trouble I have is about getting a congregation."—Chicago Tribune.

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